Fire. There was an alasm of five on Sunday night shortly after our good, people had seated themselves in church. The fire broke out in an old brick building. which was used we believe as a paintshop, and soon blazed in fine style. The fire engines easily kept the flames from spreading but the contents of the building were totally destroyed.

#### "Starvation Stalks Through Ireland "

What people on earth have been more afflicted than those of Ireland. Famine and pestilence periodically sweeps over the green isle, and decimates its inhabitants. No amount of industry or forethought can avert the calamity. Again are its children suffering for the necessaries of life, and again are hundreds hurrying to an untimely grave from want of sufficient food to sustain life. Soon there will be thousands in a like condition, and it is for their friends and fellow countrymen in Nashville to say how from starvation. Instant relief is demanded. In the name of God you are called upon to contribute liberally, according to your means, and at once. The charitable of all countries and creeds are earnestly solicited to aid in alleviating the condition of the suffering poor. Contributions will be thankfully received by Bishop WHELAS and the Catholic clergymen, and also by either of the following gentlemen: P. OLWILL, on the Square; T. Fannell, Market street; M. McCormack, Cherry Street.

THEATRE .- TOM TAYLOR'S Domestic Drama, in four acts, entitled, "Retribution," or, "Wife for Wife," will be performed to-night for the first time in many months. This drama has been acknowledged by the best dramatic crities to be one of Mr. Taylor's happiest efforts. The language and incidents are of the most powerful description, and well calculated to chain the attention and sympathy of the audience. Mr. DUFFIELD will also sing the comic song of "Here's ger Mule," which was received with the atmost enthusiasm on its first production. The music is pleasing, and the words to the point; and, mark our prediction, the song will prove a permanent attraction. The whole to conclude with the farce of "Family Jars," which we agore our few equals, having played it in the prin-but when the trumpet once sounded for eipal cities of the Union with the most action, he had not hesitated for a moment White House, which has been a depot of unqualified approbation; Mr. Evenerr as to what was his duty. The strife supplies, and were on their way back to once commenced, and he knew that it Diggary; Mr. C. H. Tyana as Old Porceann, Prence as Benedict; Miss Moone as ought to crowd the house.

The "Corsican Brothers," which has been in active preparation for some weeks, will shortly be produced, with new and govel effects:

The imputation east on the candos and are well satisfied. There are none who more cheerfully correct mistakes and testify. The reflection, appeared in our columns through an oversight on our part, resulting from a great pressure of husiness, It ought not to have been published.

We are again under obligations to dition to the Louisville and Cincinnatipapers. They furnished us last evening with Southern papers of the 19th. Mr. latest Southern news we have seen up to joy his trip South; it was rather more protracted than he anticipated-but owing to the force of circumstances, and his failing to get the consent of the au-

THE NORTHERN TERE-A gentleman in Lexington informs us that the stables of Capt. T. G. Moore, Dr. Welden, John phia from Lexington, with the view of contending for the purses and stakes of-Boston. The races commenced at Philadelphia yesterday. About twenty horses ware there.

pormed that Caractacas wan the Derby and Feu-de-date the Oaks, at Epson, in England. The odds were 40 to 1 against the former, and the latter seems to have been a rank outsider, as she was not mentioned in the betting the day before the race as we can see from papers received-

The editor of the Mississipping calls one of the Federal Generals a moral motister. He evidently would like him infinitely that Jo. WHITE has re-flitted and otherbetter if he was an summed monster.

We don't believe that it would do any good to catch JEFF. Davis and make him give bond. Jeff, is neturious for equality, not a more comfortably arranged estabting binds

Col. Moody.

This officer, Colonel of the 47th Ohio Volunteers, (who have been encamped here for sometime,) has lately received orders to join his regiment and will arrive here the last of this week. This order was orgently solicited by him when his regiment first left Ohio, but his request was declined by Gov. Top in the following letter which is highly creditable to Col. Moony. We are happy to welcome him

STATE OF ORIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbus, April 19, 1862. "DEAR COLONEL! The earnest personal and written appeals which you have made to accompany your regiment to the field, embarrass me greatly. The strong personal attachment existing between yourself and the men of your command, he expectation and desire of the relatives and immediate friends of your gallant troops, the extreme pertinacity with which you demand it as a right, added to the preciliar fitness for the command, all tend strongly to induce me to yield to your request. But when I remember that we have at Camp Chase fifteen hundred prisoners (and that the number is daily increasing,) most of whom are commissioned officers, with but a slight and temporary prison, and with but a few fragments of undrilled and untried troops to goard them, I am compelled to deny your request.

many more victims shall fall before they ble and delicate duty of safely keeping stretch out their hands to save them and humanely treating these prisoners to a perfect system, which, without your personal presence, may be placed in jeop-

> "In addition to my own convictions upon this subject, I learn from a dispatch just received from Gen. Buckingham, now at Washington City, that it is the wish of Secretary Stanton, that you remain in ommand of Camp Chase.

"For these reasons, I feel impelled to refuse the inclosed order, detaching you from your regiment, and directing that you send it to the field under the command of Lieut. Col. Von Schroder. When in my power consistent with duty to permit you to join your regiment in the field, it will afford me infinite pleasure to

"Very respectfully, "David Too, Governor.
Col. Granville Moody, 74th Reg. O. V. I.

Remarks of Hon. Horace Maynard, at the Brownlow Reception, in Philadelphia. There was a vast assemblage of Philadelphians in the Academy of Music, on the 13th inst, to hear Browshow. We copy the remarks of our able, fearless

and loval MAYNARD. Loud calls being made for Hon. Horace Maynard, member of Congress from Tennessee, he rose, and was greeted with applause. He opened by saying that it was recorded of a king of Israel, that when his son lay sick unto death, he mourned, but that when the son was no more, he resumed a cheerful look, and resumed his high public duties. While he, the speaker, saw this disastrous rebellion approaching, he had done all in his power to avert it; he had prayed readers will be a perfect comical gem- that the evil might pass from us. For Mrs. HATTIE BESSARD will play Liddy he knew the dreadful consequences that Larrigan, a part in which she has but must ensue, and that especially in the could never end until one party or the other was completely and unconditionaltimely. A capital cast, and one which Iy subdued. It was idle and worse than idle, to speculate now as to what "might have been done. All that remained to ns now was to stand by the flag of our country. [Great applause.] Yes, even more than his worst anticipations had been realized in his beautiful mountain

They had already heard eloquently from one of his constituents, and there fairness of the Louisville Journal in the were hundreds who could speak experiletter from Franklin, which appeared in mentally of the truth of every word he Sunday's issue was grossly incorrect, we had uttered. The people of East Tennessee were separated, by geographical peculiarities, habits and commercial relations, from all the rest of the State. A make all honorable amends than the edi- large majority of them had been loyal tors of that paper, as thousands can from first to last. In the western part of the State there had been much more unanimity in finally acknowledging the Southern Confederacy as a de facto government. In his own more loyal section a vote had recently been had showing that the prependerance of Unionists in

it was ten thousand to three thousand. He had labored with all his might to HARDER & Houng for late papers, in ad- have a military force sent there for the protection of the people, as they were utterly without the means of protecting themselves. They were dependent upon the General Government. He had walt-HARDER, who has recently been on a ed long, and watched as for the coming Southern four as far as Chattanooga, of the morning, and the dawn had at succeeded in getting files of Atlanta, and length appeared to gladden their hearts, Knoxville papers, which contain the and he submitted whether they did not deserve credit for their loyalty practised through twelve such terrible months?this date. Mr. H. tells us he did not en- 1; did not make a man feel comfortable to hear others talk about hanging him by the neck. It put the devil in him, even if he had no serious fears of the

threat being carried into execution. But the trials of this war were not being therities, he could not possibly return borne for nought. It had already develeped our prowess to a degree that would make our nation respected and feared throughout this era. A change was already coming over the spirit of Europe's A change was aidream with regard to us. The little Monitor, a toy upon the waters, had al-M. Clay, Esq., Hon. Zeb. Ward, and Col. ready revolutionized the public opinion John Campbell, have arrived at Philadel- of the world. She had awakened England to a sense of her probable insecurity against assault from a foreign power, and he felt assured that had the Mason fered in Philadelphia, N. v. Vork and and Slidell imbroglio occurred after the Monitor spech, instead of before it, the tone of Lord Russell would have been a little more diplomatic, at least, if not more courteous.

His reference to President Lincoln was hailed with a perfect furore of applause. He believed that God in his providence and raised him up to that position for the wisest purpose; and as for that young man who, but for this rebellion, might yet have been a railroad president, he firmly believed that the day would come when the name of McClellan would stand recorded on the brightest historic page of our country, side by side with the nublest of her illustrious names -Circut applause.

ligenvarue.-We are pleased to see wise Improved his Sharing Sulsan, on Union street, No. 37. He is now prepared to do an extensive business in his line. He flatters himself that there is lishment of the kind in the city, and them. would be pleased to have the patronage The Charleston Mercary calls Just of all his old customers continued, and

General McClellan's Army.

SOLD DASH OF THE RESELS. Correspondence of the New York World

IN CAMP, BEFORE RICHMOND, Saturday, June 14. 5

It has transpired to-day that the cause of the hasty turning out last night was one of the boldest and most dare-devil dashes yet made by the enemy during the war. The public will doubtless be as much surprised as we when it comes to learn all the particulars of the affair. For two or three weeks past our right rear flank, in the vicinity of Old Church and the Pamunky river, has been guarded by two squadaons of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, under Captain W. B. Royall. This small force has been required to picket six or eight miles of country, guard the approaches from Hanover Courthouse, watch the movements of the enemy, and drive back any advancing forces. The practice has been to send two companies cavalry soon after midnight, but nothing on picket, one on a reconnoissance each day, reserving one in camp.

Yesterday Company F, Licut. Lieb, was reconnoitering some miles beyond Old Church, when they discovered the enemy's cavalry approaching in very large force. They sent word back to the squad-ron's camp at Old Church, retiring slowly before the enemy's approach. As soon as Captain Royall received notice he advanced with what men there were at hand-parts of two companies C and H-and met Lieut Lieb about one mile ont, retreating slowly. They then awaited the appearance of the enemy's advance guard, when they boldly charged upon it, driving it before them for a disance of two hundred yards, when they came upon the main body. Not knowing the strength of the rebels and having written instructions to resist their advance, Capt. Royall and his men gallantly continued to fight until his flankers came in and reported the enemy in overpowering numbers on both flanks, when our men fell back, fighting on the way. This conflict checked the progress of the enemy considerably, and was really one of the severest hand-to-hand contests of

On arriving at Old Church our men continued to retreat, taking the Coal Harbor Road. When the fight commenced Captain Royall sent two messengers to Gen. Cook's headquarters, with the information that the enemy were approaching in large force.

The appearance of the enemy was so sudden that there was no opportunity for calling in those on picket In the fight there were probably five or six killed and as many more wounded. The enemy suffered still more, for our men fought desperately and were few in number, so that they were not easily hit, while the rebels were thick as bees. The probability is that our pickets were mostly captured, entailing a loss of forty or fifty taken prisoners. Several of them have come in to-day, however, and probably

more will appear afterwards. Upon arriving at Old Church the eneburned our camp, destroying tents and camp property, but they did not succeed in getting our wagons, which were quietly hauled off out of reach. They then ran up a rebel flag on the pole near the tavern, and soon after captured two dicers of Rush's Lancers, viz : Lieutenant Davis, regimental quartermaster, and Lieutenant Morton, of Company B. These officers had been to Garlick's Land They at first resisted and fought several of the scoundrels single-handed, but seeing they were overpoweded finally gave themselves up.

The rebel cavalry and artillery then loved on the direct road to Garlick's Landing, a newly established forage depot on the Pamnuky, about four miles above White House. They arrived there between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m., and found about fifty teams laden with forage, the mules unhitched and feeding, and the teamsters sauntering unconcernedly about their wagons, getting ready for staying over night, preparatory to an early morning start. They dashed fiercey down into the unarmed crowd, and mmenced shooting them down in the most barbarous manner, never heeding a cry for quarter, never calling for a sur-render, but, like the flendish wretches that they are, shooting these defenceless and panie stricken teamsters down as fast as they found them. There were nearly a hundred persons at the landing, neluding teamsters and details, but none of them armed. Many escaped by hiding in the bushes along the river bank, swimming the river, and taking to the woods. A number were carried off prisoners, and

seven were killed on the spot. The rebels, after posting videites about. colly proceeded to put a bale of hay under each wagon, and set it on fire. They erved nearly every wagon in this way, and nearly all were thus destroyed. They fired all the piles of forage around, and the hay was consumed, though they did not succeed quite so well with the oats and corn, which did not burn readily .-They also set on fire a small steamer and two schooners, which lay in the river lalen with forage. They then gathered up all the mules in one herd, and at about tine o'clock, having been nearly nine cours coolly at work, leisurely started off, going, to the astonishment of the af-

frighted teamsters, towards White House. The infantry and artillery force of the enemy did not appear at this point. The nfantry were not seen anywhere below Old Church, and though the artiflery is known to have passed toward Garlick's Landing, no traces of it were found afterward. This morning the remaining teamsters began to return to camp, and furrished the first details of the proceedings at the landing. Later arrivals announce the fact that the rebels, after driving three hundred mules a short distance, turned them into the woods and abanloned them, their progress being prob-

bly impeded by them. The next appearance of this audacious crowd was at Tunstall's Station, on the railroad, at about 10 o'clock in the evening. Here they cut the telegraph wire, fired on a train, stopped it, and proceeded to take out the official on board. In the meantime a squad had gone to Tunstall'a house, which was set on fire. It so happence that tien. Reynolds's brigade of ennsylvania troops were posted in this vicinity, but, being so far in the rear, had no idea of the close proximity of such au-

It was some time, therefore, before they could realize what was the tgsuble, but as soon as they did, they opened on the rebels with artillery and musketry. They did not wait to reply but immediately dashed off on the road toward Baltimore Cross Roads, which was the last seen of them in that vicinity, and, in fact, the last reliable intelligence received about

While all this was going on, vigorous preparations were going on hereabout to Davis "an incubus" So Jeff, instead solicits a call from strangers and the formation brought by the messengers from of being "a horse," is only a night-more public generally. June 22-1w. Capt. Boyall was not fully credited, it

being thought that they might have been frightened and mistaken, both as to the numbers and intentions of the enemy. But their reports were soon confirmed, and a strong body of troops was at once thrown out in the direction of Old Church, and every road and path between camp

and the river closely gnarded, rendering the return of the rascals by that route impossible. This the rebels probably counted on, for nothing more has been seen of them in that vicinity. The great query then is, where did they go to? They were not seen at White House, though the affair was heard of both there and at Savage's Station on th other end, and trains were stopped for

several hours. Telegraph connection with White House was interrupted until this afternoon, when it was again resumed. No indications of their presence have been discovered to-day. Tunstall's Sta-

was learned of the enemy. It is the impression that the cavalry divided into two parties, one swimming the Pamunkey and escaping into King William county, and the other party tak ing a lone circuit down on to the lowe Chickahominy, crossing at Long Bridge and escaping into their own lines again between our left flank and James river. If they escaped this way it must have been before daylight, for to-day our eavalry have socured the extreme left, but without success. If they are still on this side of the Pamunkey they will be captured before to-morrow night, for the great exertion of both men and horses must use them up and enable our cavalry

to hive them. A couple of feamsters have arrived from the landing, bringing some additional information. At least ten men were killed, but they can name none of them. One was Quartermaster Sergean Potter, of the Sixteenth Michigan regiment. Some of the men got a schooner in the stream, cut it adrift, and began to float down the river. The rebels called upon them to surrender. The men returned a defiant answer, saying: we had even brickbats we'd flog you, when the cowards fired, killing Potte

and wounding another man-The force of the enemy was ascertain ed at Old Church to be two regiments o infantry, two pieces of light artillery, and fourteen companies of cavalry whose strength is not known. As before stated, the infantry did not go below Old Church. The cavalry and artillery did and what became of them puzzles all of

The total college of the moon the other night has brought a decided change in the weather. It has ceased to rain and has become intensely hot. The mercury rose to-day to 95 degrees in the shade. The roads are drying up very rapidly, and the Chickahominy- has fallen four

feet within forty-eight hours. The rebels are exceedingly anxious to provoke a fight, in case they can take us at a disadvantage. Yesterday they shelled the camps on the left vigorously for an hour, endeavoring to draw out the location of our batteries and redoubts They killed three men, but we remained silent. To-day they opened on our right but Welden's battery soon shut them up, one shell killing five or six of them, and placing the rebel battery hors de combat. There are very strong indications of great events being very close at hand.

How the Richest Man to New York Spends his Tim

A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat sketches the richest man in New York in this manner:

"Wm. B. Astor's office is in Prince street, near Broadway, where he may be found daily between the hours of 'nine and three.' He is a large, stout-built man, with coarse features, stiff, rough, sandy-colored hair, and a cast of coun tenance of a very ordinary type. He dresses plainly but neatly, has a somewhat careworn look, and appears to be fifty or sixty years of age. His private office is of moderate size and of plain furniture. On a table are a few books, and on opening that one which appears most thumbed, you perceive that it is a volume of maps of city property, carefully and elegantly executed, and, as a whole, embracing the sundries of an enormous estate, estimated at over \$25. 000,000. Mr. Astor resides in Lafavette Place, in one of a row of dwellings which twenty-five years ago were the grandest in the city, though now they are distanced by the palages of the Fifth avenue. Near by is the magnificent library founded by his father, to which he has added a fund nearly equal to the original endowment. Here he spends a small part of his time, the remainder being occupied by his duties in the Prince street office, where, Sundays excepted, he does a full day's work every day in the week. Thus the whole routine of the life of the richest man in America is a walk to and from home of a half mile and close attention to business. The care of Mr. Astor's estate is a vast burden. He has several hundred tenants of all grades, from the \$300 cottage to the \$30,000 store. To relieve himself of this vexatious duty, he has committed it for years to an agent, who does the work well. He collects rents and makes quarterly returns, and thus pays over a sum which would be almost incredible, and which we may roughly estimate at \$300,000 per annum. This man employs a small army of painters, carpenters and other mechanics, in order to keep up repairs, and superintends the whole of this department. As a large part of Mr. Astor's property consists of vacant lots. which are in continual demand, and which he will not sell, he is much emgloved with architects and master builders, and generally has one or two large blocks in course of erection at a time. This is a very serious burden. His son John Jacob is quite a business man, and bears his share of the load. Besides this, some fifteen years ago a talented and elegant young merchant (Franklin Delano) married one of the daughters, and also affords assistance. In addition to these labors, the attention to the collection of interest in bonds, dividends, etc., is a heavy item, since, in the little brick office (which is, of course, fireproof,) there are several millions of government and State securities. His daily income is computed at \$6,000. It is said that a certain person felicitated Mr. Antor on his wealth. Pointing to his piles of bonds, maps, etc., the capitalist replied: How would you like to manage all these matters for your board and clothes? The man demurred to the idea.

## Boots and Shoes.

Astor, it is said, gives but little away.

'Sir,' said the other, 'if is all I get.'

We become and shall have income the summer. could be stood to gain tolone the beauty the sale at the lowest cash, prices, E. S. WEISTING & CO.,

## Commercial.

COMMERCED BY B. CONNOR & BRO., CONSTITUTOS AND PRODUCE MERCHANCE.

5% & CHARGE ST. NASHVILLE

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Tennessee Money Wanted in Exchange for Millinery Goods at Wholesale.

State Bank - - 67 Planters' and Union 77

LAND & MCREDEY have just received fresh lot of Trimming, and Bonnet Ribbons, Ruches, Laces, Flowers, Children's, Misses, and Ladies' Hats, English Split, Coburg and Tulip Braid Bonnets, besides a general assortment of Millinery Goods, which they offer to the triple at a small ise the Milliners and Merchants to give them an early call. They keep at No. 16, Public Square [Calhoun's Old Store].

june 17-if Costoffices Re-opened in Tennessee. Nashville, (county seat,) Davidson

Gallatin, (county seat) Summer co.

Clarksville, (county sent) Montgomery

Springfield, (county seat) Robertson

Franklin, (county seat) Williamson

Columbia, (county seat) Maury co.

Murfreesboro' (county seat) Rutherford

Shelbyville, (county seat) Bedford Lebanon, (county seat) Wilson co

Smithville, (county seat) DeKalb Waterstown, Wilson county. Liberty, DeKalb Alexandria, DeKalb Palmetto, Bedford Jenning's Forks, Smith county. Gordonsville, New Middleton, Smith county Mitchelsville, Sumner county. Sycamore Mills, Cheatham county

Jordan's Valley (Christiana), Buther Lateystor, (county sear) Maron Co. Ten-Fosterville, Rutherford county.

The above list will be kept standing n our columns, and added to from day to day, as other offices are re-opened We would suggest to papers in Northern States the propriety of copying the above list at least once a week

Hend-Quarters district prihethio, Col. Syanter Maritims, Proved Marshall

Saskville, Tennessee: COLONEL: The General Commanding

has been reliably informed that certain houses in this city which have been tak-, en possession of by the Military anthorities, are now occupied by officers who were not authorized to so occupy them by competent authority.

necessary steps to cause the houses to be vacated at once.

Officers performing Staff duties in the city, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, and the officers of the Provost Courd are alone allowed to live in quarters. Sur- lish possessions. geons of Hospitals must live in their Hospitals or in their immediate vicinity. Officers of the Provost Guard, except the Provost Marshal, must have their quarters | an excuse to depart. A rising indignain the building occupied by the Provost tion is rapidly springing up in our army Guard, or in the consensus violaity.

You will at once report all siglations

Authority to occupy houses possessed in the name of and for the United States Quarters only. I am sir, very respectfully, &c.,

(Signof) O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!! Oat 1 Kinds and Size, on belief at

# By Last Night's Mail.

McClellan's Headquarters, }

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Things are pretty quiet to-day. There not quite as much shelling as usual. Our preparations are progressing well.-The enemy opened with some heavy guns yesterday but did no harm.
(Signed) G. B. McClellan,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Contarn, June 20 .- A force from Ma Gen. Sherman's command occupied Holly Springs, and destroyed several pieces of trestle work on the Mississippi Central Railroad. The machinery for repairing and manufacturing arms was removed from Holly Springs to Atlanta, Georgia. previous to the evacuation of the former place by the rebels.

Cancago, June 21 .- The following is a full account of the fight with the rebel batteries on White river just received:

MEMPHIS, June 19 .- The gunboat Conestoga arrived with dispatches contain ing particulars of the engagement at the robel fortifications below St. Charles eighty-five miles from White river cut-of on the 17th. The gunboats St. Louis, Mound City, Lexington, Conestogs, and transport New National, having on board the Forty-sixth Indiana, Colonel Fitch which was left here a week ago to open communication with General Curtis, and remove obstructions from White river ascended that stream. The gunboat Mound City, Captain Kelty commanding, was about a mile and a half in advance. in the bend of the river near St. Charles, when two concealed batteries opened fire. Her decks were immediately cleared for action. As soon as a range of the works was obtained, the guns opened fire. Cap-tain Kelty signaled Col. Fitch to land his force a mile below the fort, which was successfully accomplished, the Lexington and St. Louis shelling the woods, un-der the cover of which Col. Fith gained a position in the rear of the rebels. At this juncture a plunging shot from a siege gun mounted on the bluff, struck the forward port and side of the Mound City's casemates, penetrating it, passed through the steam drum, and filled the vessel with escaping vapor, scalding nearly every one on board. Twenty-three officers and a crew of

over one hundred and seventy-five escaped unburt. The scene which ensued was horrible. Many of the crew were frantic from their injuries and jumped overboard, and some drowned. Boats from the Conestoga coming up at the time to the support of the Mound City, sent them relief, but the rebels fired on the men in the water with grape and canister from field pieces, murdering most of those trying to escape. Learning the position of affairs at the river, Col. Fitch drew his right, pushed forward and carried the tort by storm at the point of the bayonet. The rebel works consisted of two batteries, the lower one mounting six field pieces and the upper one three heavy siege guns, manned by 400 to 600 men, under command of Col. Fry, late of the United States Navy. About 200 rebels are said to have escaped. Over 150 are reported killed and wounded. There are prisoners. Col. Fry, who was wounded in the shoulder, was brought up on the Conestoga. Captain Kelty, who was scalded about the face and hands, will recover advance, taking Tennessee funds at the 2nd Master Hearth, Third Master Kensje liberal terms mentioned. We would ad- Fourth Master Scoville, Master's Mate H. R. Browne, Paymaster Gunn, Chie Engineer John Cox, and Ass't Engineer John McAfee Hollingsworth were killed Pilot Charles Young was severely scalded, reported since dead; Surgeon Jones Carpenter Manning, slightly. From eighty to one hundred of our sailors have already been buried, and over twenty are missing. Col. Fitch reports a few wounded, but none killed. But for the unfortunate accident of the Mound City, the rebel works would have been carried without loss on our side. She can easily be repaired. The flag officer has sent t Cairo for another crew. The rebels have obstructed the channel above by sinking two large steamboats and a gunboat be-

lieved to be the Mary Pole. The Heaven of North Carolina.

PINION IN RALEIGH OF THE PRENCH INVA-SION OF MEXICO-OUR "GOVERNMENT" THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. NEWBERN, N. C., June 11, 1862 .- To the Editor of the New York Herald:-The inclosed article, copied in the Newbern papers to-day, on the invasion of the French in Mexico, was taken from the Raleigh, N. C. Standard, of the 9th inst., which shows the feeling among the Union men in the South towards France, England and Spain.

THE PRENCH DEFEATED IN MEXICO. The late news from Mexico is highly important. The French have caught a tartar, and find that there is life yet in our spunky little neighbor, who, from all accounts, will be able to hold her own. until she can receive assistance from Uncle Samuel, under whose guardianship she will soon be placed. England and Spain, like two cowardly spaniels, with their tails between their legs, slunk out of this dirty business as seen as they saw the Government of the United States was able An marindaria (Zir existence:

These powers know full well that the United States would not stand quitely by and see a monarchial government eatablised right under our nose, or tolerate this cowardly attempt to rob this little republic of what vitallity it had left. Our iron-clads opened the eyes of Europe, and gave them to understand, that in a few months this Government would be able to blow the combined navies of the world out of the water, and that we would have an army at the clos He directs me to call your attention to of the war, which would, in numbers and the fact, and instructs you to take the strength, be superior to any other nation on the globe; and that the combined armies of this Republic would be able to meet the whole world in arms.

So far as Cuba is concerned, we can take that island with one of our ironclads before breakfast and so with Quehee, Montreal, and the Whole of the Eng-

Let France look well to her conduct She is not justified in the course she is pursuing, and the longer she continues it the more difficult it will be for her to find and throughout the United States against this unjust intervention in the affairs on of these instructions to these Head-Quar-ters. this side of the water. There is a pause for the time being, but should France persist in distressing Mexico, and attempt to establish her supremacy there, then will this emothered indignation burst forth like a great volcano, and before the will in future issue from these Head- news could reach France our armies would be on the march to the relief of cor sister republic-

For Rent.

Political induces of the year, a very next law brick plants also be said, a result and a fit-flow, with plants a size for said, a small Gorbing Hore, a said beginn a paper at you. M. North Care street has the lagator.

# Bp Telegraph.

[Special Telegrams to Nashwite Union.]

#### MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Rumor of a Change of Secretary of War!

Lovell's Force Gone to Vicksburg

5,000 Federals and Gunboats to go to Vicksburg!

City Officers of Memphis to take the Oath !

Jackson to be Reinforced by 6,000

Georgiana!

G n. Hindman Reported Prisoner Jeff. Davis' Plantation under Water!

Gen. Butler Orders all Querillas to be shot, and their Property Destroyed!

Beauregard Gone to Richmond!

---WASHINGTON, June 23 .- Doubtful rumore prevail that Banks is to succeed

Stanton as Secretary of War. All but eight Federal morter boats have gone up the river from New Orleans. Levell's force have gone from Camp

Moore to Vicksburg. It is reported that five thousand Federals with ganboats and transports will leave Baton Bonge on Friday for Vioka-

MEMPHIS.-Colonel Slack requires all the City officers to take the oath of allegiance within three days or be treated as

The Mobile News of the 14th says six housand Georgians, under Lawton, were o leave on Wednesday to reinforce Jack-

The Vicksburg Whig says Lovell noved his headquarters to Meriden. Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, is report-

ed among the White river prisoners. Letters from our fleet say Jeff. Davis' plantation is under water, and his negroes hailed our boats and requested to get aboard.

NEW OBLEANS, June 12.—Gen. Butler ssued orders to capture guerrillas; try them by drum-head court-martial; shoot very one thus engaged; destroy their property, and freat them as murderers and enemies of the human race.

MONTOOMERY, June 17. - Beauregard one to Richmond. Large portion of the Mississippi army soon to follow.

Louisville, June 23 .- Heavy thunder storm. Eastern lines interrupted.

#### ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO. General Commission Merchants AND

BANKERS. 63 and 65, Beaver Street, and 20 Exchange Place, lonner L. Martiann. New York,

May 5, 1862. The Signatur on you Unit to Process on Addenous, or the Court of Improcliments, nitting to the case of WEST II, HURRINGERS, Judge of the District Chara-

of the United States for the several Districts of the MONDAY, JUNE 103, 1912.

coolers), That the High Court of Investment at tuestee stickeds, meridian; and no the sale West. II. Hencouwer has falled to make his appearance a answer the and Articles of Imprachment, though tuly semmented. It is facilier endered, That provismation for his appearance on that day he made by sublishing this order in the National Intelligencer, National Biguildican, and Eccuring Her, surrographers setated in the City of Washington, for at head tolays, minescripely, before raid with day for June, notant, and also to the Nashrake Union, seweper t

26th day of Jone, Bostanti J. W. FORNEY. for fearing describing of the Smith

endance, for at least five surrend days before held

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Number of States 4th a 1967-17

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